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Thailand

Solid Wood Products

Annual

2004

Approved by:
Russ Nicely, Acting Agricultural Counselor
U.S. Embassy, Bangkok

Prepared by:
Sakchai Preechajarn, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:
Despite the likelihood of a slowdown in the construction sector, Thailand's solid wood product imports are forecast to increase by 5-6 percent in 2004 and 2005, due to increased market demand for interior design and renovation for completed houses/buildings and hotels/resorts, and decreased domestic hardwood supplies. Thai imports of U.S. hardwoods are also expected to rise in 2004 and 2005.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Unscheduled Report
Bangkok [TH1]
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Executive Summary

The recent restructuring process of establishing a new ministry, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), created chaos in labor forces and budget administration of the existing government bodies having responsibility for the forestry industry and led to the suspension of some valuable reforestation projects. The Cabinet agreed in late 2003 to assign the new ministry to take full responsibilities over all forestry activities. As a result, the ministry may revive some suspended reforestation projects and initiate more efficient ways to achieve the target of increasing forest area.

Timber production from forest areas in the next 3-5 years is forecast to stagnate at 30,000-50,000 cubic meters. The use of hardwoods depends almost totally on local supplies of rubber wood from rubber plantation and imported hardwoods. Following an anticipated growing demand, Thailand's solid wood imports are forecast to increase by 5-6 percent in 2004 and 2005.

Thai imports of U.S. hardwoods are also expected to rise in 2004 and 2005 because: 1) Thai exports of furniture and frames are anticipated to grow steadily due to the United States' recent imposition of anti-dumping duties on Chinese furniture and improved economic conditions of the U.S. and Japan; 2) high growth in the tourism industry will lead to increased demand for hardwoods as hotels and resorts renovate their facilities; 3) U.S. hardwoods are becoming more competitive against European suppliers as the U.S. dollar depreciates against the Euro currency.

PRODUCTION

Forest Situation / Outlook

The recent restructuring process of establishing the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) in 2003 apparently created some chaos in the labor forces and budget administration of the relevant agencies, particularly the Royal Forest Department (RFO) and Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation. As a result, some valuable reforestation projects have been suspended in 2003 and 2004, including the Private Reforestation Extension Project (PREP), the Fast-Growing Tree Reforestation Extension (FGTRE), and the Community Forest Project. The only surviving project is the Reforestation Campaign in Commemoration of the Royal Golden Jubilee for the King in 1996. At the same time, the government, including the state enterprise of Forest Industry Organization (FIO), was able to reforest an area of 12,007 hectares in 2003, about a half of the 25,845 hectares reforested in 2002.

As a result of the new ministry's establishment, conflicting roles arose between it and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The responsibilities of forest protection and conservation were transferred to the MNRE, while those of reforestation and utilization still belong to the RFD.

Realizing that the restructuring of the governmental administration will adversely impact upon the efforts to reduce a deforestation crisis, the Cabinet agreed in late 2003 that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) would acquire the whole office of the Royal Forest Department from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. As a result, the MNRE is currently responsible for all forestry activities including forest harvesting, conservation, watershed management, protection, and reforestation. Most of academic foresters agreed that the new structure would better counter the problem of the deteriorating environment and better manage natural resource utilization. They foresee that the Ministry will revive some suspended reforestation projects and initiate more efficient ways to achieve the target of increased forest area.

Most Thai academic foresters are suspicious about a report by the Royal Forest Department (RFD) that states that the total forest area in Thailand in 2000 accounted for 33.09 percent of total land area, as opposed to 25.28 percent of total area as officially reported in 1998. Although the RFD's figures are based on the new methodology of the forest mapping through remote sensing and use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology, there is a large discrepancy between the old and new figures and a lack of supportive information from on-ground surveys.

According to the RFD, the existing forest area in 2000 was 170,110 square kilometers, of which about 96 percent was natural forest (163,797 square kilometers). Of the total natural forest area, tropical evergreen forest accounted for 32 percent, followed by mixed deciduous forest (53 percent), dry dipterocarp forest (11 percent), and others (4 percent), respectively. However, the reported forest area does not include rubber plantations of about 15,930 square kilometers in 2002.

In the Agricultural Development Plan, a component of the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006), a goal of the national forest policy was set for the conservation and rehabilitation of 30 percent of the total area of the country, including areas for biodiversity conservation, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and watersheds. An additional 10 percent of the total country area (5.1 million hectares) will be promoted for public forest plantations, private forest plantations, and community forest plantations. In addition, a target area of 1.25 million rai (200,000 hectares) of mangrove forest to be conserved or rehabilitated has been proposed.

Solid Wood Products Situation / Outlook

Supplies of domestic hardwood timber are currently obtained from the Forest Industry Organization (FIO)'s logging and thinning activities in their reforested area, and that timber which is confiscated from illegal logging. Production of timber (legally licensed timber and confiscated timber) declined in recent years, reflecting a lack of mature reforested trees and the RFD's sophisticated regulation on logging approval. Total timber production (excluding rubber wood timber production) in 2003 slightly declined from 33,600 cubic meters in 2002 to 32,000 cubic meters. Despite an anticipated increase in private reforested area in the future, domestic timber production from forest areas in the next 3-5 years will be stable at 30,000-50,000 cubic meters.

Supplies of rubber wood from rubber plantations have become the substitute for the typical timber from forest areas. Production of rubber wood lumber may decline to 1.5-1.6 million cubic meters in 2004, as compared to 1.7-1.8 million cubic meters in 2003, due to the prevailing high prices for natural rubber products and the political unrest situation in the four Southern provinces of Thailand. While record high rubber prices discourage the practice of cutting down mature rubber trees for replanting with newer trees, the growing unrest situation in these provinces, where many rubber plantations are located, has almost stopped the processing of rubber wood from early 2004. As a result, wholesale prices for rubber wood at factory reportedly increased from 190-200 baht/cubic feet in early 2004 to currently 240-250 baht/cubic feet.

A rapid increase in rubber wood prices may catalyze a group of furniture manufacturers to convince the government again to impose a ban on exports of rubber wood. In recent years, the wood furniture industry and a Deputy Minister of Agriculture agreed that Thailand, which is the world's second largest rubber producer and the major exporter of rubber wood furniture products, should prohibit or limit exports of rubber wood in order to protect local rubber wood manufacturers from the threat of highly competitive Chinese furniture producers. China has no local supplies of rubber wood, but because of its very low labor costs, Thailand has lost its comparative advantage over China in exporting rubber wood furniture in the world market. However, the Thai government has not implemented such a ban thus far as a group of rubber wood producers and rubber farmers have voiced serious opposition to the idea.

TRADE

Despite the likelihood of a slowdown in the construction sector, Thailand's solid wood product imports are forecast to increase by 5-6 percent in 2004 and 2005, due to increased market demand for interior design and renovation of completed houses/buildings and hotels/resorts, and decreased domestic hardwood supplies.

Thai imports of U.S. hardwoods are also expected to rise in 2004 and 2005 because: 1) Thai exports of furniture and frames are anticipated to grow steadily due to the United States' recent imposition of anti-dumping duties on Chinese furniture and improved economic conditions of the U.S. and Japan; 2) high growth in the tourism industry will lead to increased demand for hardwoods as hotels and resorts renovate their facilities; 3) U.S. hardwoods are becoming more competitive against European suppliers as the U.S. dollar depreciates against the Euro currency.

Thailand's neighboring countries (i.e., Malaysia, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia) remain major suppliers of hardwoods to Thailand. Hardwoods imported from Malaysia and Indonesia are mainly used for construction purposes. Meanwhile, high-value tropical hardwoods (such as teak, rose wood and Ma-ka) are normally imported from Burma, Laos, and Cambodia and used in the furniture and interior design industries. The U.S. supplies solid wood products, mainly hardwood lumber, to Thailand. Most of the imported U.S. hardwoods are oak, maple, poplar, and ash. U.S. hardwoods are used for flooring materials, furniture, wooden frames, picture frames, and interior design materials.

Export-oriented manufacturers now utilize about 70 percent of the imported U.S. hardwoods, while the balance belongs to domestic-oriented manufacturers. The export-oriented manufacturers import U.S. hardwoods and other temperate hardwoods to make wooden furniture and picture frames. As U.S. woods are mostly competitive in both quality and price against other temperate hardwoods, the demand for imported U.S. hardwoods seems to be a function of the production of wooden products for export. Contrarily, the utilization of U.S. hardwoods by domestic-oriented manufacturers is still limited by a lack of understanding of U.S. woods, in the areas of the U.S. grading system, physical properties, applications, and the color variations of the U.S. species of hardwood. For example, demand for U.S. hardwoods (mainly oak and ash woods) for making flooring materials dropped sharply in recent years, as many local users were disappointed with the appearance and endurance of finished flooring made from these woods. In reality, according to trade sources, this problem can be avoided if the user is better informed of the physical properties and appropriate application of U.S. woods.

There is a high potential for U.S. hardwood imports to grow in the Thai market, due to their competitive prices and quality. Although domestic consumption of high-value wooden products (such as flooring materials, furniture, and interior design) are dominated by teak/rose wood, the expensive and rising prices of these tropical hardwoods should encourage users to seek new types of hardwoods.

Market strategies to promote U.S. hardwoods in Thailand need to be directed toward overcoming importers' lack of technical awareness as mentioned above. Education should be a key component of market promotion plans. The American Hardwood Export Council (AHEC) should focus on conducting direct discussion/workshops with such target group as wood importers, architects, interior designers, etc. Workshops should be directed to the proper application of specific U.S. hardwoods and their value. AHEC may introduce a new approach to show how to add "Thai" wood style items to new construction using U.S. wood, through design contests, workshop, and other similar activities. AHEC could advertise U.S. hardwood applications in decoration and interior design in local magazines to increase consumer awareness. In addition, AHEC may need to focus on selected species of U.S. hardwoods, rather than all of them. For example, U.S. oak wood has the highest strength for market promotion due to its competitiveness in price and quality, and consistent supplies.

MARKET SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Construction Sector

After rapid growth the past couple of years, the real estate industry in Thailand may grow slightly slower in 2004 and 2005 in response to discontinued governmental measures for stimulating housing demand, increasing construction material prices, and likely higher interest rates. The Thai economy in expected to grow 5.5-6.0 percent in 2004 and 2005, compared to 6.7 percent in 2003

Despite the likelihood of continued growth in the Thai economy, the government is now concerned with an overheating real estate sector that could lead back to another "bubble economy" as in late 1990's. A recent survey indicated that the construction area permitted in the municipal zones in Thailand increased by 34 percent from 13,891 thousand square meters in 2002 to 18,571 thousand square meters in 2003. The construction area permitted in the first 5 months of 2004 (Jan-May) amounted 8,707 thousand square meters. In addition, the new housing in Bangkok and vicinity was 50,594 units in 2003, up 49 percent from 34,035 units in 2002. This new housing in 2003 includes 30,088 units for housing project, 1,908 units for apartment and condominium, and 18,598 units for self-built housing, respectively. The new housing within Bangkok and its vicinity may reach 40-45,000 units in 2004.

As a result, the government has introduced the following measures: 1) The Bank of Thailand (BOT) regulated in December 2003 that, for any housing loan of more than 10 million baht (US$ 250,000), all financial institutions must limit their lending for each transaction to no more than 70 percent of the actual house transaction price; 2) The BOT also regulated that all financial institutions must report an approval of project loan of 100 million baht (US$ 2.5 million) or more to the BOT; 3) The government increased the tax on registration for housing ownership, from 0.01 percent to 2 percent of assessed value.

Rising world prices for petroleum products and high demand for construction materials also cause the construction costs to increase by 10-15 percent in 2004, so house prices increased. Meanwhile, many economists believe that the domestic interest rate will increase in late 2004 in line with the global trend. Increased interest rates will stimulate more savings and discourage credit use for buying houses.

Thai developers and consumers prefer masonry and other non-wood materials in building house structures. While old-style wood-frame houses (mostly seen in rural areas and constructed of tropical wood products) are less popular, the new-look-style houses (such as log homes or country houses) are a potential market for temperate hardwood imports although the home types are still limited by their high construction costs.

Flooring materials and architectural interiors are the best market prospect for U.S. hardwoods in the construction segment due to an expansion in new house starts, the popularity of the back-to-nature concept, increasing numbers of expensive houses, the growing house-contractor business, and relatively inexpensive materials from U.S. hardwoods. However, a lack of regular education/training of Thai contractors or architects on proper applications of U.S. hardwoods limits this potential.

Furniture & Interior Sector

Due to the high competition in overseas markets and decreased domestic supplies of traditional hardwoods, the Thai furniture industry has changed dramatically by sourcing raw material use to imported hardwoods, rubber wood, medium density fiberboard (MDF), metal, rattan, etc. Regarding wood furniture, rubber wood furniture currently accounts for about 70 percent of total production, followed by hardwood furniture (15 percent) and panel furniture (15 percent). Thailand has also diversified its furniture industry toward export-oriented manufacturing. About 70 percent of total wood furniture production is now for export, with the balance going to domestic consumption.

The outlook of furniture exports in 2004 and 2005 remains bright in response to: 1) the United States' recent imposition of anti-dumping duties on Chinese furniture will result in its increased furniture imports from other supplying countries, including Thailand; 2) improving economic conditions of the U.S. and Japan; 3) an improvement in design and quality of Thai furniture products. A higher number of completed housing projects and an anticipated healthy growth in Thai tourism industry will also benefit domestic sales of wooden furniture in 2004 and 2005.

Exports of wood products, including furniture, are expected to register a 10-15 percent growth (in US dollar terms) in 2004. Exports of wood furniture and parts in the first half of 2004 (Jan-Jun) increased by 13 percent from the same period in 2003, to US$ 322.2 million. Meanwhile, exports of other wood products (i.e., wood construction materials, picture frames, tableware and kitchenware, carvings and ornaments) rose 16 percent to US$ 407.5 million. The largest importers of Thai wood products are the U.S. (about 38 percent), followed by Japan (29 percent), and EU countries (15 percent).

Material Handling Industry

Wood pallets are normally used for packaging heavy or fragile products, especially in the shipping industry for export. As most exported products in Thailand are light-industry products and the use of alternative plastic or foam material has increased in popularity, the use of wood in the material handling industry has suffered. Due to relatively high transportation costs, U.S. solid woods are not competitive against domestic woods and those from Thailand's neighboring countries in the material handling industry. Reflecting an estimated increase in Thai exports of electronic and computer equipments, the utilization of solid woods in packing materials should increase from an estimated 110,000-120,000 cubic meters annually in 2004 and 2005, most of which are rubber wood and plywood.

Table 1: Thailand's Forest Product Strategic Indicator Tables

FOREST PRODUCT
STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLES FOR (THAILAND)

(Please do not add/delete rows or columns -- note and other info must be added below row 110 -- thank you!)

CONSTRUCTION MARKET

Country: Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (thousand units)	85	100	110
--of which, wood frame (thousand units)	7	8	10
--of which, steel, masonry, other materials (thousand units)	78	92	100
--of total starts, residential (thousand units)	65	70	75
----of residential, single family (thousand units)	62	66	70
----of residential, multi-family (thousand units)	3	4	5
--of total starts, commercial (thousand units)	20	30	35
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market ($US mil)	250	320	370
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling Market ($US	400	440	470

FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET

Country: Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	85,000	100,000	110,000
Total Number of Households)	15,900,000	15,950,000	16,010,000
Furniture Production ($US million)	1,880	2,110	2,300
Total Furniture Imports ($US million)	12	14	15
Total Furniture Exports ($US million)	1,320	1,480	1,600
Interiors Market Size ($US million)	80	95	105

MATERIAL HANDLING MARKET

Country: Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year
Total Value of Industrial Output ($US million)	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Pallet Production (million units)	n/a	n/a	n/a

FOREST AREA

Country: Report Year:	2003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year
Total Land Area (million hectares)	51.20	51.20	51.20
Total Forest Area (million hectares)	17.01	17.01	17.01
--of which, Commercial ('000 hectares)	660	660	660
----of commercial, tropical hardwood ('000 hectares)	660	660	660
----of commercial, temperate hardwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0
----of commercial, softwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0
Forest Type			
--of which, virgin ('000 hectares)	15,505	15,500	15,500
--of which, plantation ('000 hectares)	1,495	1,500	1,500
--of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 hectares)	10	10	10
Total Volume of Standing Timber (thousand cubic meters)	1,574,000	1,574,800	1,584,500
--of which, Commercial Timber ('000 cum)	64,000	65,000	68,700
Annual Timber Removal ('000 cum) 1/	6,200	6,100	6,050
Annual Timber Growth Rate ('000 cum)	15,950	16,000	16,500
Annual Allowable Cut ('000 cum)	5,330	5,340	5,350

1/ If Removals exceeds growth rate, analyze impact in text.

WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES

Country: Year of Report	2,003 Calendar Year	2004 Calendar Year	2005 Calendar Year
Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay ($US million)	0	0	0
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer? 1/	No	No	No
Are there export taxes (yes/no)? 2/	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total Wood Production Subsidy ($US million)	0	0	0
Scope (thousands of hectares)	0	0	0
Are there other wood products export expansion activities? 1/	No	No	No

1/ If yes, describe in report.
2/ If yes, identify in Tariff and Tax Strategic Indicator Table.

FOREST PRODUCT TARIFFS AND TAXES (percent)

Country: Report Year:	Product Description 1/	Tariff Current Year	Tariff Following Year	Other Import Taxes/Fees	Total Cost of Import 2/	Export Tax
4401		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4403		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4404		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4405		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4406		1.0	1.0	7% Vat	8.1	40.0
4407		1.0-5.0	1.0-5.0	7% Vat	8.07-12.35	40.0
4408		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	40.0
4409		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	40.0
4410		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	0.0
4411		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	0.0
4412		12.5	5.0	7% Vat	20.4	0.0
4413		5.0	5.0	7% Vat	12.4	0.0
4414		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4415		20.0	10.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4416		20.0	10.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4417		20.0	10.0	7% Vat	28.4	0.0
4418		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4419		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4420		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4421		30.0	30.0	7% Vat	39.1	0.0
4422		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4423		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4424		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
4425		n/a	n/a	7% Vat	n/a	n/a
Pre-fabricated Houses, a subsection under chapter						

1/ Insert additional lines for Commodity tariff identification should tariffs vary within the four-digit designation for major products exported by the U.S. (e.g., 4412.19: softwood plywood 3%, 4412.XX: other plywood, 9%).
2/ Calculate as tariff plus other import taxes/fees assuming a commodity value of $100.

Table 2: PS&D Table for Tropical Hardwood Logs

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Tropical Hardwood Logs** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	4800	4900	0	4800	0	4800	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	500	337	0	450	0	500	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	5300	5237	0	5250	0	5300	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	5300	5237	0	5250	0	5300	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5300	5237	0	5250	0	5300	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 3: PS&D Table for Temperate Hardwood Lumber

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Temperate Hardwood Lumbe** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	5	5	0	6	0	6	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	210	217	0	230	0	240	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	215	222	0	236	0	246	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	5	2	0	3	0	3	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	210	220	0	233	0	243	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	215	222	0	236	0	246	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 4: PS&D Table for Tropical Hardwood Lumber

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Tropical Hardwood Lumber** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	2280	2280	0	2200	0	2200	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	1200	1414	0	1500	0	1600	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	3480	3694	0	3700	0	3800	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	400	1138	0	1000	0	1000	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	3080	2556	0	2700	0	2800	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3480	3694	0	3700	0	3800	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 5: PS&D Table for Hardwood Veneer

PSD Table

Country	Thailand						
Commodity	Hardwood Veneer			1000 CUBIC METERS			
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	160	160	0	165	0	170	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	20	31	0	35	0	35	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	180	191	0	200	0	205	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	2	2	0	5	0	5	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	178	189	0	195	0	200	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	180	191	0	200	0	205	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 6: PS&D Table for Hardwood Plywood

PSD Table

Country	Thailand						
Commodity	Hardwood Plywood			1000 CUBIC METERS			
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [	)A Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	90	90	0	95	0	100	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	10	35	0	40	0	40	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	100	125	0	135	0	140	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	2	20	0	25	0	25	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	98	105	0	110	0	115	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	100	125	0	135	0	140	1000 CUBIC METERS

Table 7: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Log Imports in 2002 and 2003

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Tropical Hardwood Logs

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	104741	Malaysia	129879
Burma	385831	Burma	126444
Laos	4020	Laos	8701
Indonesia	23252	Indonesia	9183
Papua N.	18467	Papua N.	25769
Gabon	11235	Gabon	10194
Solomon Island	18615	Solomon Island	17346
S. Africa	5594	S. Africa	6600
Maldives	1378	Maldives	0
Total for Others	573133		334116
Others not Liste	6591		2696
Grand Total	579724		336812

Table 8: Thailand's Temperate Hardwood Lumber Imports in 2002 and 2003

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Temperate Hardwood Lumb

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	338441	U.S.	76870
Others		Others	
New Zealand	58199	New Zealand	83348
China	4708	China	7667
Canada	11540	Canada	17791
Sweden	10448	Sweden	4933
Germany	3108	Germany	2967
Australia	3324	Australia	4072
Finland	3062	Finland	4719
Austria	1496	Austria	935
Total for Others	95885		126432
Others not Liste	10374		13384
Grand Total	444700		216686

Table 9: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Lumber Imports in 2002 and 2003

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Thailand		
Commodit	Tropical Hardwood Lumber		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	1012092	Malaysia	960647
Laos	374261	Laos	330449
Burma	24208	Burma	21182
Brazil	47337	Brazil	69475
Indonesia	7024	Indonesia	15420
Cambodia	4476	Cambodia	11
S. Africa	474	S. Africa	239
Chile	6025	Chile	12484
Namibia	1640	Namibia	0
Total for Others	1477537		1409907
Others not Liste	32825		4025
Grand Total	1510362		1413932

Table 10: Thailand's Hardwood Veneer Imports in 2002 and 2003

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	1127	U.S.	956
Others		Others	
Indonesia	1757	Indonesia	1576
Malaysia	4788	Malaysia	14000
Finland	1399	Finland	1353
China	2032	China	4077
Germany	508	Germany	437
Brazil	1312	Brazil	1105
Taiwan	138	Taiwan	188
Burma	2805	Burma	106
Japan	36	Japan	60
Laos	1559	Laos	6077
Total for Others	16334		28979
Others not Liste	493		1062
Grand Total	17954		30997

Table 11: Thailand's Hardwood Plywood Imports in 2002 and 2003

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Plywood

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	3	U.S.	7
Others		Others	
Indonesia	9086	Indonesia	388
Malaysia	8543	Malaysia	1803
Laos	266	Laos	21798
Taiwan	639	Taiwan	78
Singapore	1706	Singapore	134
China	115	China	9614
Burma	1046	Burma	226
Total for Others	21401		34041
Others not Liste	570		606
Grand Total	21974		34654

Table 12: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Log Exports in 2002 and 2003

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Tropical Hardwood Logs

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	2866	China	9
Laos	17	Vietnam	68
India	174		
Total for Others	3057		77
Others not Liste	0		0
Grand Total	3057		77

Table 13: Thailand's Tropical Hardwood Lumber Exports in 2002 and 2003

Export Trade Matrix

Country	Thailand		
Commodit	Tropical Hardwood Lumber		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	11514	U.S.	12081
Others		Others	
China	844052	China	780543
Hong Kong	577601	Hong Kong	145709
Vietnam	14084	Vietnam	21825
Malaysia	49439	Malaysia	113028
Taiwan	8077	Taiwan	7012
Australia	4402	Australia	4713
Japan	30000	Japan	31753
Netherlands	1751	Netherlands	1663
Belgium	2539	Belgium	3186
Germany	2108	Germany	2822
Total for Others	1534053		1112254
Others not Liste	13598		13689
Grand Total	1559165		1138024

Table 14: Thailand's Hardwood Veneer Exports in 2002 and 2003

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	140	U.S.	73
Others		Others	
Denmark	623	Denmark	552
U.K.	163	U.K.	136
France	209	France	206
Germany	80	Germany	117
Italy	91	Italy	54
Finland	70	Finland	61
Netherlands	120	Netherlands	92
Sweden	61	Sweden	70
Singapore	44	Singapore	0
Malaysia	42	Malaysia	0
Total for Others	1503		1288
Others not Liste	256		399
Grand Total	1899		1760

Table 15: Thailand's Hardwood Plywood Exports in 2002 and 2003

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Hardwood Plywood

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	CuM
Exports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	141	U.S.	67
Others		Others	
India	293	India	420
Malaysia	7536	Malaysia	11314
U.K.	499	U.K.	1001
Hong Kong	1372	Hong Kong	481
Laos	755	Laos	844
Japan	2784	Japan	1180
Singapore	1691	Singapore	0
Taiwan	1797	Taiwan	616
Burma	1371	Burma	592
China	1392	China	953
Total for Others	19490		17401
Others not Liste	1580		2275
Grand Total	21211		19743

End of Report